

200 Coins of the Islamic World

To be sold by auction at:

Sotheby's, in the Upper Grosvenor Gallery
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New Bond Street
London W1A 2AA

Day of Sale:

Wednesday 24 October 2018

Starting at 12.00 noon

200 Coins of the Islamic World

lots 1-200

Public viewing:

Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ

Monday 22 October

10.00 am to 4.30 pm

Tuesday 23 October

10.00 am to 4.30 pm

Or by previous appointment.

Catalogue no. 95

Price £15

Enquiries:

Stephen Lloyd, Tom Eden, James Morton or David Kirk

Cover illustrations:

Lots 57, 124 (front); lot 5 (back); lots 13, 14, 15, 31, 33 (inside front and back)

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Order of Sale

Wednesday 24 October 2018

Starting at 12.00 noon

Arab-Byzantine, Arab-Sasanian and related issues	lots	1-12
Post-Reform Umayyad and Revolutionary Period	lots	13-50
Abbasid	lots	51-106
Aghlabid and Ikhshidid	lots	107-108
Fatimid	lots	109-153
Mamluk	lots	154-161
Qarmatid	lots	162-165
Arabia and the Gulf, Ottoman	lots	166-170
Pre-Mongol Iran and the East	lots	171-176
Batinite	lots	177-182
Post-Mongol Iran and the East	lots	183-200

200 Coins of the Islamic World

Wednesday 24 October 2018, starting at 12.00 noon



‡1

ARAB-SASANIAN, YAZDIGERD III TYPE WITH JAYYID

Drachm, NAR (Narmashir), YE 20 (=31h)

Obverse: In second quadrant of margin: *jayyid*

Weight: 3.97g *Reference:* Album 2

Portrait with some double striking, very fine and extremely rare

£2,000-3,000

These very rare drachms with *jayyid* in the obverse margin have been considered the earliest Sasanian-style coins to carry an Arabic legend.



2

ARAB-SASANIAN, 'ABD AL-'AZIZ B. 'ABDALLAH

Drachm, TART (Tawwaj) 74h

Weight: 3.65g *Reference:* SICA 1, 390

Scratch on reverse, about very fine and rare

£400-600

The date on this coin combines the Pahlawi numeral '4' with the written word 'seventy.'



‡3

ARAB-SASANIAN, QATARI B. AL-FUJA'A

Drachm, KRMAN-BN (possibly Bamm) 77h

Obverse: In second quadrant of margin: *la hukm illa lillah*

Weight: 4.15g *References:* SICA 1, 320; SCC 167

Almost extremely fine and very rare

£2,000-2,500

Ex Peus auction 388, 1 November 2006, lot 1234.



‡4

ARAB-SASANIAN, YAZID B. AL-MUHALLAB

Dinar, KRMAN-NAR (Narmashir) 78h

Obverse: In second quadrant of margin: *quwwa Yazidu billah*

Weight: 3.89g *Reference:* SICA 1, 328

Some flaking in margins where corrosion has been removed, almost extremely fine and rare

£1,000-1,500



‡5

ARAB-SASANIAN, AL-HAJJAJ B. YUSUF

Drachm, BYŠ (Bishapur) 77h

Obverse: with radial arrangement of legend in outer margin, pellets to left and right of crown

Weight: 4.01g *Reference:* SICA 1, 216

About extremely fine and toned, a handsome example of this attractive and short-lived design

£3,000-4,000



‡6

ARAB-SASANIAN, KHALID B. ABI KHALID

Drachm, GD (Jayy) 83h

Weight: 3.80g *References:* SICA 1, 302; SCC 190

Cleaned, portion of edge broken away and reglued, otherwise good very fine and rare

£700-1,000



‡7

GOVERNORS OF TABARISTAN, AL-FADL B. SAHL (fl. 197h)

Hemidrachm, TPWRSTAN (Tabaristan), PYE 161

Obverse: In margin: *Dhu'l-riyasatayn* – APZWT – letter 'ayn – *al-Fadl b. Sahl*; in field: Lozenge instead of bust with *bakh* in centre

Reverse: In four lines, divided by borders of branches: date in Pahlawi | *la ilaha illa Allah* | *Muhammad rasul Allah* | TPWRSTAN

Weight: 1.80g *Reference:* Malek 202

Good very fine and toned, extremely rare

£3,000-4,000

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8

ARAB-ARMENIAN, MUHAMMAD (B. MARWAN)

Drachm, AY (possibly Dabil), circa 75-78h

Obverse: Bust of Khusraw II right, Pahlawi MHMT ('Muhammad') before, Arabic *wafin* in margin

Reverse: Date letter to left (blundered, possibly intended for ARB, '4'); mint-signature to right

Weight: 3.19g *References:* Album F97 RRR; Sears 9ff

Very fine to good very fine and rare

£700-1,000



9

GHUZZ RULERS OF SYR DARYA,

'ABDALLAH B. TAHIR (213-230h) AND MUHAMMAD

Drachm, without mint or date

Obverse: Bust right, 'Abdallah b. Tahir before; *Reverse:* Horseman riding right, Muhammad behind his back

Weight: 1.36g *Reference:* Goncharov/Nastich Type I

Almost extremely fine for issue and rare

£400-600



10

GHUZZ RULERS OF SYR DARYA,

'ABDALLAH B. TAHIR (213-230h) AND NAMIJ JABUYA

Drachm, without mint or date

Obverse: Bust right, 'Abdallah b. Tahir before; *Reverse:* Horseman riding right, Namij Jabuya behind his back

Weight: 1.36g *Reference:* Goncharov/Nastich Type II

Very fine to good very fine for issue, very rare

£400-600



11

GHUZZ RULERS OF SYR DARYA,

'ABDALLAH B. TAHIR (213-230h) AND NAMIJ JABUYA

Drachm, without mint or date

Obverse: Bust right, *Jabuya malik al-Ghuzziya | mawla amir al-mu'minin* before; *Reverse:* Horseman riding right, 'Abdallah b. Tahir behind his back

Weight: 1.27g; *Reference:* Goncharov/Nastich Type III

Very fine to good very fine for issue, very rare

£400-600



‡12

ARAB-LATIN COINAGE, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)

Globular solidus/dinar, Spania, dually dated 93h/Indiction XII

Obverse: Legend around eight-pointed star

Reverse: In margin and field: IN SLd FRT IN SPN ANN XCIII – IHdC XII

Weight: 3.19g; *References:* Bernardi 31; cf Balaguer 26-27

Scrape in obverse field, good very fine and toned, rare

£2,000-3,000

Balaguer notes that the indictional date should equate to 96/97h, although the Roman numerals denoting the year as 93h are clear and unambiguous.



13
UMAYYAD, TEMP. 'UMAR (99-101h) OR YAZID II (101-105h)
Dinar, Ifriqiya 101h
 Weight: 4.34g References: Walker p.99*; Bernardi 44Ca; SICA 2, 334

Extremely fine and very rare

£10,000-12,000

Ex Spink auction, 2 December 2014, lot 23.



14
UMAYYAD, TEMP. YAZID II (101-105h)
Dinar, Ifriqiya 102h
 Reverse: pellet above sanat in margin
 Weight: 4.30g References: Walker -; Bernardi 44Ca; SICA 2, 332-333

Obverse die rust, extremely fine and very rare

£10,000-12,000

Ex Spink auction, 2 December 2014, lot 25.



15
UMAYYAD, TEMP. YAZID II (101-105h)
Dinar, al-Andalus 102h
 Reverse: pellet below duriba in margin
 Weight: 4.34g References: Walker p.101, HSA10; Bernardi 44Aa

Red toning, good very fine and very rare

£10,000-12,000

Ex ICA 27, 10 December 2014, lot 103.



16

UMAYYAD, TEMP. 'ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN (65-86h)

Dinar, 78h

Weight: 4.26g References: Walker 187; ICV 156

Very fine or better

£450-500



17

UMAYYAD, TEMP. 'ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN (65-86h)

Dinar, 79h

Weight: 4.27g References: Walker 189; ICV 157

Very light obverse graffiti, about extremely fine

£450-500



18

UMAYYAD, TEMP. 'ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN (65-86h)

Dinar, 79h

Weight: 4.30g References: Walker 189 ; ICV 157

Almost extremely fine

£450-500



19

UMAYYAD, TEMP. 'ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN (65-86h)

Dinar, 83h

Reverse: two pellets below *y* of *yulad*

Weight: 4.26g References: Walker 193; ICV 161

Virtually as struck with original lustre

£500-600



20

UMAYYAD, TEMP. 'ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN (65-86h)

Dinar, 85h

Weight: 4.30g References: Walker 196; ICV 163

Extremely fine, a rare date

£700-1,000



21

UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)

Dinar, 87h

Reverse: point below *b* of *sab'a*

Weight: 4.28g References: Walker 198; ICV 165

Good extremely fine and with much original lustre

£450-500



22

UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)

Dinar, 88h

Reverse: two points below *i* of *dinar*

Weight: 4.27g References: Walker 199; ICV 166

Minor die rust on reverse, almost as struck and lustrous

£450-500



23

UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)

Dinar, 90h

Reverse: point below d of duriba

Weight: 4.27g References: Walker 201; ICV 168

Better than extremely fine and lustrous

£450-500



24

UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)

Dinar, 94h

Weight: 4.26g References: Walker 207; ICV 176

Good extremely fine, with some lustre

£450-500



25

UMAYYAD, TEMP. SULAYMAN (96-99h) OR 'UMAR (99-101h)

Dinar, 99h

Weight: 4.25g References: Walker 214; ICV 186

Extremely fine or better, with some lustre

£450-500



26

UMAYYAD, TEMP. 'UMAR (99-101h)

Dinar, 100h

Weight: 4.24g References: Walker 216; ICV 189

Good extremely fine and lustrous

£450-500



27

UMAYYAD, TEMP. 'UMAR (99-101h) OR YAZID II (101-105h)

Dinar, 101h

Reverse: point below b of duriba

Weight: 4.25g References: Walker 218; ICV 192

Extremely fine or better, with lustre

£450-500



28

UMAYYAD, TEMP. YAZID II (101-105h)

Dinar, 102h

Weight: 4.28g References: Walker 219; ICV 195

Extremely fine

£450-500



29

UMAYYAD, TEMP. YAZID II (101-105h)

Dinar, 103h

Weight: 4.26g References: Walker 220; ICV 196

Extremely fine

£450-500



30

UMAYYAD, TEMP. YAZID II (101-105h)

Dinar, 104h

Weight: 4.28g References: Walker 223; ICV 198

Good extremely fine and lustrous

£450-500



31

UMAYYAD, TEMP. YAZID II (101-105h) OR HISHAM (105-125h)

Dinar, 105h

Reverse: point below *b* of *duriba* in margin

Weight: 4.29g References: Walker 224; ICV 199

Scratch above bismillah in reverse field and other minor graffiti, otherwise about extremely fine, rare

£3,500-4,000



32

UMAYYAD, TEMP. HISHAM (105-126h)

Dinar, 106h

Weight: 4.27g References: Walker 226; ICV 200

Extremely fine with some lustre

£450-500



33

UMAYYAD, TEMP. HISHAM (105-126h)

Dinar, 107h

Reverse: two points below *y* of *yulad* in field

Weight: 4.28g References: Walker 227; ICV 201

Almost uncirculated and lustrous, a superb specimen of this very rare date

£8,000-10,000



Lot 31



Lot 33



34
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)
Dirham, Arran 89h
 Obverse: in margin; pellet above *d* of *duriba*
 Weight: 2.80g Reference: Klat 26

Good very fine and toned, extremely rare

£7,000-9,000



35
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)
Dirham, Arran 90h
 Weight: 1.72g Reference: Klat 27

Clipped, part of edge broken and repaired, obverse somewhat pitted and the reverse scratched, fair to fine with dark surfaces, extremely rare £700-1,000



‡36
UMAYYAD, TEMP. 'ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN (65-86h)
Dirham, Bizamqubadh 80h
 Weight: 2.60g Reference: Klat 161

Fine to good fine and very rare

£2,000-2,500



‡37
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID II, YAZID III OR IBRAHIM
Dirham, al-Jazira 126h
 Weight: 2.77g Reference: Klat 222, same reverse die

Small rim kink, better than very fine and extremely rare

£3,000-4,000



‡38
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)
Dirham, Hulwan 91h
 Weight: 2.89g Reference: Klat 280

Almost extremely fine

£1,200-1,500



39
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)
Dirham, Ramhurmuz 96h
 Weight: 2.90g Reference: Klat 389

Old graffiti (apparently Arabic) on both sides, very fine and a rare date
 £300-400



40
UMAYYAD, TEMP. 'ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN (65-86h)
Dirham, Kaskar 82h
 Reverse: In field: *wa* at end of second line
 Weight: 2.69g Reference: Klat -

Some corrosion and edge damage, fine to good fine and of the highest rarity, apparently an unpublished date for this extremely rare mint £3,000-4,000



41
UMAYYAD, TEMP. IBRAHIM (126-127h) OR MARWAN II (127-132h)
Dirham, al-Kufa 127h
 Obverse: in border: five pairs of annulets
 Weight: 2.92g Reference: cf Klat 548.b [dated 128h]

Obverse with some porosity and almost very fine, reverse very fine and toned, apparently an unpublished date
 £4,000-6,000

The history of Kufa during this period is complex. It was there in 127h that 'Abdallah b. Mu'awiya rebelled against the Umayyad governor during the month of Muharram, but he was expelled from the city and made his way to Isbahan, leaving Kufa still loyal to the Umayyads. Later that year, however, the city was taken by the Kharijite al-Dahhak b. Qays al-Shaybani, who installed a governor of his own there. It was this individual who struck dirhams at Kufa in 128h bearing the Kharijite slogan *la hukma illa lillah* in the obverse margin. Al-Dahhak was killed in battle in 128h by Marwan II, whose governor Yazid b. 'Umar b. Hubayra routed the Kharijites in Kufa and returned the city to Umayyad control. Yazid b. 'Umar issued his own dirhams at Kufa in 128h and 129h.

This previously unpublished coin demonstrates that Kufa had already been reopened as a dirham mint before the Kharijites began to strike coins there in 128h.



42
UMAYYAD, TEMP. HISHAM (105-126h)
Dirham, al-Mubarak 117/9h
 Obverse: In margin: unit of date lacking a fourth 'tooth'
 Weight: 2.64g Reference: cf Klat 575

Fine, an unusual engraving error
 £300-500

The unit of the date on this coin is missing a 'tooth' and so is ambiguous. The three remaining 'teeth', however, are consistent in height and clearly denote the letter 'sin', and it appears to be the higher 'ba' which has been omitted from the die. Such engraving errors are very uncommon and of considerable interest.



43
REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, AL-KIRMANI B. 'ALI (fl. 127-128h)
Dirham, Marw 127h
 Obverse: In outer margin: *mimma amr bihi – al-amir – al-Kirmani – bin 'Ali*
 Weight: 2.82g Reference: Klat 602

Creased and buckled, scratches on obverse, otherwise good fine and extremely rare
 £1,500-2,000



44

UMAYYAD

Fals, Anbulus (probably Nablus in Filastin), undated

Obverse: In field: *Muhammad | rasul | Allah*

Weight: 3.05g *References:* cf SNAT IVa, 254ff

Almost very fine, very rare and apparently unpublished

£400-600

The mint-name has also been read as Baniyas, but the penultimate letter appears to be connected to the final 's' and should therefore be a 'l' – hence 'Anbulus' is considered the more likely reading. This unpublished variety appears to be a mule, with the 'obverse' struck from the reverse die of a common anonymous fals.



45

UMAYYAD

Fals, Baysan, undated

Reverse: without *fi* before mint-name

Weight: 3.90g *Reference:* SNAT IVa, 263

About very fine

£150-200



46

UMAYYAD

Fals, Jerash, undated

Reverse: bird in margin at 12 o'clock

Weight: 3.93g



Very fine with deep brown patina, very rare

£400-600



47

UMAYYAD

Fals, Jerash, undated

Weight: 3.67g *References:* SNAT IVa, 277; Album A180 RRR

Very fine and rare

£300-400



‡48

UMAYYAD

Fals, Rusafa, undated

Obverse: in field: *la ilaha i- | lla illa (sic) Allah | wahdahu*, all within linear border outside which are three large annulets

Reverse: in field: *Muhammad | rasul | Allah* within linear border; in margin: *bismillah duriba hadha al-fals bi-Rusafa*

Weight: 4.97g *Reference:* cf Morton & Eden auction 82, 20 October 2016, lot 26

Good fine and extremely rare

£600-800



‡49

UMAYYAD

Lead seal, date unread

Obverse: in four lines: *shajarat | Filast- | in...* (rest unread, possibly including *sanat* and so including a date)

Weight: 11.52g

Fine and rare

£300-400



50

UMAYYAD

Bronze dirham weight, the faces smoothed and scratch-engraved

Obverse: 'ala yaday | 'Ubayd (?) ibn | 'Amran; Reverse: bismillah | wazn dinar

Weight: 3.76g

Minor spotting, very fine and extremely rare

£800-1,200



‡51

ABBASID, JAHWAR B. AL-MARRAR, rebel at Rayy (137-138h)

Fals, al-Rayy 138h

Obverse: la ilaha | illa Allah | wahdahu within octagon formed by two squares; date legend around

Reverse: Within square with circles at corners and in the middle of each side: Muhammad | rasul | Allah; around which: mimma amr bihi al-amir Jahwar ibn al-Marrar bi'l-Rayy

Weight: 2.43g

References: Miles, Rayy 41; cf Peus auction 407, 7 November 2012, lot 1424

Good very fine and extremely rare

£1,000-1,500

This extremely rare issue was struck by Jahwar b. al-Marrar, whom the caliph al-Mansur sent to Khurasan in 137h to suppress a revolt led by a certain Sinbadh. Jahwar quickly defeated Sinbadh, but no sooner had he done so than he himself rebelled against al-Mansur, occupying Rayy. Al-Mansur's response was to dispatch another, larger army under one of his best and most loyal commanders, Muhammad b. al-Ash'ath, by whom Jahwar was soon expelled from Rayy, dying soon afterwards.

It has been suggested that the design on the reverse of this coin may be a representation of a defensive wall with circular towers – possibly the *Shahrestan* of Rayy.



52

ABBASID, TEMP. AL-MANSUR (136-158h)

Dirham, al-Basra 140h

Reverse: In field: 'Abd below

Weight: 2.34g Reference: Lowick 988

Buckled flan, fine to good fine and rare

£200-300



53

ABBASID, TEMP. AL-MANSUR (136-158h)

Dirham, al-Hashimiya 138h

Weight: 2.85g Reference: Lowick 1077

Good very fine, rare

£300-400

The mint of al-Hashimiya was only active during a few years in al-Mansur's reign.



54

ABBASID, TEMP. AL-MANSUR (136-158h)

Dirham, Ifriqiya 145h

Reverse: ta-mim below field

Weight: 2.69g Reference: SICA 3, 422

Almost very fine, a few old pin-marks in fields, rare

£300-400



#55

ABBASID, TEMP. AL-MANSUR (136-158h)

Fals, al-Yaman 157h

Reverse: citing the heir al-mahdi Muhammad bin amir al-mu'minin

Weight: 2.43g Reference: Shamma p.342, 2

Some staining, remains of an iron rivet from past mounting, good fine and extremely rare

£700-1,000



#56

ABBASID, AL-HADI (169-170h)

Dirham, al-Yamama 170h

Reverse: with ruler cited as Musa

Weight: 2.75g Reference: Lowick 586

Edge split, good fine and very rare, the latest and rarest date for Abbasid dirhams from al-Yamama.

£1,000-1,500



#57

ABBASID, AL-KHAYZURAN

(wife of al-Hadi and mother of Harun al-Rashid, d. 173h)

Lead seal

Obverse: in two lines: barakat min Allah | al-Khayzuran

Reverse: showing evidence of the lead being folded over, as well as the pattern of the cloth it originally sealed

Dimensions: 26 x 15mm; Weight: 8.60g

Good very fine, excessively rare and historically important

£1,500-2,000



Al-Khayzuran bint 'Atta was born in present-day Saudi Arabia, near Bisha. Captured and enslaved as a girl, she was bought in a slave market near Makka by the future caliph al-Mahdi. Celebrated for her beauty and intellect, she became his favourite concubine. On al-Mahdi's succession to the caliphate al-Khayzuran not only persuaded him to free her but also to marry her, thereby supplanting his former wife Rayta, a daughter of the caliph al-Saffah. Al-Khayzuran was even able to have al-Hadi and al-Rashid made caliphal heirs in preference to the son whom Rayta had borne to al-Mahdi.

Al-Khayzuran was a prominent figure at al-Mahdi's court, playing a major role not only in court life but also in the politics of the day. Her high profile and the freedom and equality with which she mixed with men were exceptional for the time, and while al-Mahdi's respect and admiration for her meant that he was happy for her to play such a public role at court, her son al-Hadi felt very differently. On becoming caliph in 169h he attempted to reduce his mother's influence and to have her retire to the harem. For her part, al-Khayzuran was determined to retain her status, and it is reported that al-Mahdi eventually lost his temper very publicly, yelling at his mother and demanding that she retire indoors immediately and confine her interests to spinning wool and reading the Qur'an. To say that al-Khayzuran was unimpressed would be an understatement, and some accounts claim that she was responsible for al-Hadi's death in 170h. Perhaps wisely, al-Rashid took a different view after succeeding al-Hadi as caliph, and he allowed her to continue to play an important and highly visible role in government until her death. Numismatically, her exceptional status is reflected in the fact that coins were struck in her name.

It has been suggested that this seal would have been affixed to a small bag containing alms, which would have been distributed when al-Khayzuran herself performed the Hajj for the second time in 171h. By now a person of the highest status, she is recorded as having restored several holy sites during her stay in Makka, including the house in which the Prophet was reportedly born, and the building in which he and his first followers had met in secret.



58

ABBASID, AL-RASHID (170-193h)

Dinar, without mint-name (Baghdad), 171h

Reverse: In field: *Muhammad rasul Allah | mimma amr bihi 'Abdallah | Harun amir al-mu'minin*

Weight: 3.95g References: Lowick 366; Bernardi 58b

Crimped, scratches on obverse and other marks, fine or better and rare

£1,000-1,200



59

ABBASID, TEMP. AL-RASHID (170-193h)

Half dirham, Ifriqiya 180h

Reverse: citing *'Askar bin – Muslim* (from bottom to top)

Good very fine and extremely rare, apparently unpublished

£400-600

'Askar b. Muslim is named on North African silver from al-Mubarak and Ifriqiya.



60

ABBASID, AL-RASHID (170-193h)

Dirham, 'al-Muhammadiya' (i.e. Bajunays) 183h

Reverse: citing *Sallam and Mahbub*

Weight: 2.77g

Good very fine and extremely rare, apparently unpublished

£300-400

Somewhat confusingly, the epithet 'al-Muhammadiya' was used to denote two different mint-towns at this time: Rayy, and Bajunays (*vide* Bates, M.L., 'A Second Muhammadiyya, and the four mints of the Bajunays mine,' *JONS* 209, Autumn 2011, pp.14-17). Coins can be attributed to one or the other according to the governors named on the reverse. Sallam is one of the longest-serving governors known on this issue, but Mahbub seems to be previously unknown.



61

ABBASID, TEMP. AL-RASHID (170-193h)

Dirham, Ma'din Bajunays 190h

Reverse: *Umm* above; also citing the heir *Muhammad* (the future caliph al-Amin)

Weight: 2.83g References: Vardanyan 201; Lowick 899

Good very fine and rare thus

£250-300



#62

ABBASID, TEMP. AL-MA'MUN (194-218h)

Dirham, Arminiya 217h

Reverse: citing *al-'Abbas bin – amir al-mu'minin* above and below field

Weight: 3.27g References: SCC 1219; Vardanyan 85 = Lowick 746

Some marginal weakness, very fine and very rare

£800-1,200



63

ABBASID, TEMP. AL-MA'MUN (194-218h)

Dirham, Ma'din Bajunays 218h

Reverse: citing *al-'Abbas bin – amir al-mu'minin* above and below field

Weight: 2.70g

Almost very fine and excessively rare, apparently unpublished £1,000-1,500

Al-'Abbas was the son of al-Ma'mun and had hopes of becoming caliph himself, even though al-Ma'mun had chosen his own brother, the future al-Mu'tasim, as his designated heir. At the end of al-Ma'mun's reign, al-'Abbas was governor of al-Jazira and Arminiya, and the legends on these rare dirhams show that he was unwilling to abandon his own claims to the caliphate. After some months of uncertainty, however, the matter was resolved peacefully and al-Mu'tasim duly became caliph as al-Ma'mun had intended.



64
ABBASID, TEMP. AL-MA'MUN (194-218h)
Dirham, Dimashq 199h
Reverse: citing Muhammad b. Bayhas
Weight: 2.76g Reference: Lowick 605

Slightly bent and lightly clipped, otherwise better than very fine and very rare
 £250-300



65
ABBASID, AL-MA'MUN (194-218h)
Dirham, Dimashq 207h
Reverse: citing the caliph and Muhammad b. Bayhas
Weight: 2.99g Reference: Lowick 617, citing a single specimen noted by Markov

Wavy flan, very fine for issue and very rare
 £300-400



‡66
ABBASID, 'AL-ASFAR FATIMI' (ABU'L-SARAYA, fl. 199-200h)
Dirham, al-Kufa 199h
Reverse: Fatimi (above); al-Asfar (below); in margin: Qur'an lxi, 4: 'Truly Allah loves those who fight in His way, arranged in ranks like a compact wall.'
Weight: 2.96g References: Miles, Rare Islamic Coins, 253; Album A225

Very fine or better, very rare
 £700-1,000



67
ABBASID, AL-MA'MUN (194-218h)
Dirham, al-Muhammadiya 202h
Reverse: citing the Shi'ite al-Rida as heir to the caliphate
Weight: 2.93g References: Lowick 1964; Miles, Rayy 103

Staining on obverse, otherwise good very fine and rare
 £400-600



68
ABBASID, AL-MA'MUN (194-218h)
Dirham, al-Muhammadiya 204h
Reverse: citing the Shi'ite al-Rida as heir to the caliphate
Weight: 2.91g References: Lowick 1969; Miles, Rayy 105B

Good very fine and rare
 £500-700



69
ABBASID, AL-MA'MUN (194-218h)
Dirham, Naysabur 203h
Reverse: citing the Shi'ite al-Rida as heir to the caliphate
Weight: 3.05g Reference: Lowick 2349, citing a single example of this mint and date

About extremely fine and extremely rare
 £800-1,000



70

ABBASID, AL-MU'TASIM (218-227h)

Dinar, Dimashq 224h

Weight: 4.07g Reference: Bernardi 151Ge

Edge shaved, very fine and very rare

£1,500-2,000



71

ABBASID, AL-MU'TASIM (218-227h)

Dinar, San'a 223h

Reverse: letter 'ayn below

Weight: 3.47g Reference: Bernardi 151El

Lightly clipped, some marks in fields, about very fine and rare

£500-700

Ex Gorny & Mosch auction 139, 9 March 2005, lot 3032



72

ABBASID, AL-MU'TASIM (218-227h)

Dinar, al-Muhammadiya 223h

Weight: 4.17g Reference: Bernardi 151Mh, citing a single example of this mint and date

Almost very fine and extremely rare, the earliest known date for gold coins from this important mint

£3,500-4,000



73

ABBASID, AL-MUTAWAKKIL (232-247h)

Contemporary forgery of a dinar, Arminiya 239h

Weight: 3.13g Reference: legends as Bernardi type 157, for which Arminiya is not listed as a recorded mint

Fine with plating mostly intact and extremely rare

£300-400



‡74

ABBASID, INTERREGNUM (255h)

Dinar, Misr 255h

Obverse: 'Abdallah effaced from the die

Reverse: al-Mu'tazz billah effaced from the die

Weight: 4.22g Reference: Bernardi 164De

Good fine and very rare

£500-700

Struck after the murder of al-Mu'tazz by his Turkish guards in 255h, but before the accession of al-Muhtadi later that year.



‡75

ABBASID, AL-MUHTADI (255-256h)

Dirham, Wasit 255h

Weight: 2.80g Reference: Album 238

Edge bend, otherwise very fine to good very fine, very rare thus

£400-600

Album notes that al-Muhtadi's dirhams 'were poorly produced, often abysmally struck from severely worn dies. Well-struck examples are virtually unknown.'



76

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (256-279h)

Dinar, al-Ahwaz 270h

Obverse: citing *al-Muwaffaq billah* and with *b-r* above; *Reverse:* citing *Dhu'l-Wizaratayn*

Weight: 3.85g *Reference:* Bernardi 178Nd

Buckled flan, very fine to good very fine

£200-250



‡77

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (256-279h)

Dinar, al-Ahwaz 273h

Obverse: In field: · | *la ilaha illa* | *Allah wahdahu* | *la sharik lahu* | *al-Nasir li-din Allah* | *al-Muwaffaq billah*

Reverse: In field: *Muhammad* | *rasul* | *Allah* | *al-Mu'tamid 'ala'llah*

Weight: 3.75g *References:* Bernardi 180Nd = Qatar 1249 (without pellet above obverse field)

Some marginal weakness and lightly creased, almost very fine and extremely rare

£1,200-1,500



‡78

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (256-279h)

Dinar, Surra man ra'a 266h

Obverse: In field: *la ilaha illa* | *Allah wahdahu* | *la sharik lahu* | *al-Mufawwad ala'llah*

Reverse: In field: letter *jim* below

Weight: 3.55g *Reference:* cf Bernardi 175Jh (this date not listed); cf Morton & Eden auction 69, 10 April 2014, lot 40, *same dies*

Lightly clipped, very fine or better and extremely rare

£1,000-1,200



79

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (256-279h)

Dinar, Surra man ra'a 268h

Obverse: In field: *la ilaha illa* | *Allah wahdahu* | *la sharik lahu* | *al-Mufawwad ala'llah*

Reverse: In field: letter *jim* below

Weight: 4.01g *References:* cf Bernardi 175Jc (this date not listed); cf Morton & Eden auction 72, 15 December 2014, lot 654

Creased, fine to good fine and extremely rare

£700-1,000



80

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (256-279h)

Dinar, Samarqand 274h

Obverse: citing *al-Muwaffaq billah*

Weight: 4.25g *Reference:* Bernardi 177Qe

Some weak striking, very fine or better

£200-250



81

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (256-279h)

Dinar, San'a 268h

Obverse: citing *al-Muwaffaq billah*

Weight: 2.94g *Reference:* Bernardi 177El, citing a single specimen of this mint and date

Some deposit, otherwise good very fine and rare

£400-600



82

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (256-279h)

Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 266h

Obverse: citing *al-Muwaffaq billah*

Weight: 4.12g *Reference:* cf Bernardi 177Jh (this date not listed)

Slightly wavy flan, good very fine and very rare

£1,000-1,500



83

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (256-279h)

Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 269h

Obverse: citing *al-Muwaffaq billah*

Weight: 3.46g *Reference:* cf Bernardi 177Jh (this date not listed)

Wavy flan, minor marks and some weak striking, good very fine for issue and very rare

£1,000-1,500



84

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (256-279h)

Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 279h

Obverse: citing the heir *al-Mu'tadid billah*

Weight: 4.14g *References:* cf Bernardi 187Jh (this date not listed); cf Morton & Eden auction 73, 23 April 2015, lot 65

Crimped, minor scuffs, good very fine and extremely rare

£1,500-2,000



‡85

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (256-279h)

Dinar, Wasit 275h

Obverse: In field: *la ilaha illa | Allah wahdahu | la sharik lahu | al-Nasir li-din Allah | al-Muwaffaq billah*

Reverse: In field: *Muhammad | rasul | Allah | al-Mu'tamid 'ala-llah | Ahmad bin al-Muwaffaq billah*

Weight: 4.27g *References:* Bernardi 184Jm (this date not listed); cf Morton & Eden auction 92, 26 April 2018, lot 47

Some marks and scuffs, struck on a wavy flan, good very fine and extremely rare

£2,000-3,000



‡86

ABBASID, AL-MU'TAMID (279-289h)

Dinar, San'a 288h

Weight: 2.88g *Reference:* Bernardi 211El, citing a single specimen of this mint and date

Minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine and a very rare date

£700-1,000



87
ABBASID, AL-MU'TADID (279-289h)
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 283h
 Weight: 3.58g Reference: Bernardi 211Jh

Some weak striking in margins, otherwise good very fine and rare £800-1,000



88
ABBASID, AL-MU'TADID (279-289h)
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 285h
 Weight: 3.86g Reference: Bernardi 211Jh

Good very fine and rare

£800-1,000



89
ABBASID, AL-MU'TADID (279-289h)
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 287h
 Weight: 4.18g Reference: Bernardi 211Jh

Wavy flan, otherwise good very fine and rare

£700-900



‡90
ABBASID, AL-MU'TADID (279-289h)
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 288h
 Weight: 4.12g Reference: Bernardi 211Jh

Very light crease, otherwise almost extremely fine and rare

£700-1,000



91
ABBASID, AL-MU'TADID (279-289h)
Donative 1/5-dirham, 280h
 Weight: 0.59g Reference: Ilisch D III 5

Cleaned, old scrape in reverse field, very fine

£300-400



92
ABBASID, AL-MU'TADID (279-289h)
Donative 1/5-dirham, 286h
 Weight: 0.64g Reference: (cf Ilisch D III 13 for a gold fraction of this type and date)

Cleaned, good very fine with full borders, rare

£400-600



93

ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)

Dinar, Barda'a 319h

Obverse: In field: pellet and bar | *la ilaha illa Allah* | *wahdahu la sharik lahu* | *Abu'l- 'Abbas bin* | *Amir al-mu'minin* | pellet

Reverse: In field: two pellets either side of *lillah* | horizontal bar below *Muhammad* | two horizontal bars below *rasul* | vertical and horizontal bar beneath *al-Muqtadir billah*

Weight: 4.39g *References:* Bernardi 242Kf RRR; Vardanyan 2013, 99 (slightly different arrangement of pellets and bars in fields)

Weakly struck in parts but very fine to good very fine for issue and extremely rare

£3,000-4,000

Barda'a is an extremely rare mint for Abbasid gold. The arrangement of the *shahada* in two lines rather than three is characteristic of gold dinars from mints in the Caucasus during al-Muqtadir's reign.



*94

ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)

Dinar, Madinat Zaranj 302h

Obverse: without name of heir in field

Weight: 4.15g *References:* Bernardi 237Of RRR = Lloyd, *Saffarids* GZA302

About extremely fine and excessively rare

£5,000-7,000

For much of the third century Zaranj had been the centre of the powerful Saffarid dynasty, whose armies had come within 40 miles of capturing Baghdad itself during the early 260s. By the late 290s, however, the dynasty's power was shrinking rapidly as a number of rivals struggled for supremacy.

Saffarid authority in the region was temporarily extinguished when the Samanids captured Zaranj in 298h, but there was still strong local support for the dynasty and yet another local warlord, Muhammad b. Hurmuz, seized power there in the name of a young scion of the Saffarid family. The Samanids quickly returned to suppress this revolt and duly retook Zaranj in 300h, leaving the Samanid amir Ahmad b. Isma'il as the caliph's designated governor of Sijistan. But Ahmad himself was assassinated in the following year causing turmoil in the Samanid lands, and the Samanid general, Simjur Dawati, was forced out of Zaranj in 301h.

Meanwhile, news that the Samanids no longer controlled Sijistan had reached the ears of the caliph through a local finance officer. While al-Muqtadir had been happy to offer the Samanids a degree of support and encouragement against the Saffarids, who represented a common enemy, he was not inclined to leave them in control of Sijistan now that an opportunity had come to reassert caliphal control in the region. Prompt action by the caliph's vizier saw al-Muqtadir's envoys received with great ceremony in Zaranj later that year, and so from 301h until 304h coins of standard Abbasid type were struck there. Silver dirhams all bear the provincial name *Sijistan*, while the extremely rare gold dinars, all of which bear the date 302h, have that of the capital *Zaranj*. This is the only year for which Abbasid dinars of Zaranj are known.



Lot 93



Lot 94



95

ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)

Dinar, Tarsus 307h

Weight: 3.88g Reference: cf Bernardi 242Gk [this date not listed]

Edge crimped, considerable weak striking but mint and date clear, fine to good fine for issue and of the highest rarity, apparently an unpublished date for this extremely rare Abbasid gold mint

£7,000-10,000

The site of Tarsus has been occupied continually for more than six thousand years, with its origins stretching back to Neolithic times. Its name dates back at least to Hittite times and is also found in the written records of the Assyrians, who ruled Tarsus before the city came under Persian control. Tarsus was the seat of a Persian satrapy in 400 BC, later becoming part of the Hellenistic world after Alexander the Great passed through the city in 333 BC. Pompey the Great made Tarsus subject to Rome in 67BC, and the city continued to be an important cultural and political centre during the Roman period. The Roman emperor Julian the Apostate died and was buried there in 363h, having been wounded at the Battle of Samarra during his campaigns against the Persians and following his unsuccessful attempt to capture Ctesiphon.

It seems that Muslim armies first reached Tarsus during the 30s Hijri, if not earlier, and Tarsus seems to have found itself on the frontier between Islam and Byzantium. The emperor Heraclius reportedly abandoned the city and its hinterland, withdrawing the population and leaving the region between Tarsus and Antioch as a 'dead zone.' Neither side seems to have attempted to occupy the city for more than a century thereafter, until Harun al-Rashid rebuilt it as a frontier fortress and settled 5,000 people there. It was recaptured by the Byzantines soon afterwards, who were only dislodged after the end of the civil war between al-Amin and al-Ma'mun. It was under al-Ma'mun that Tarsus became a key base for the frequent raids into Byzantine territory conducted during the third century Hijri.

Tarsus remained under Abbasid control until the mid-260s, when it was granted to Ahmad b. Tulun. The Tulunids continued to hold the city, with a few brief interruptions, until al-Mu'tadid brought it back under Abbasid authority in the early 280s. Four decades later, as Abbasid authority dwindled, the city came firstly under the control of the Ikhshidids and then of the Hamdanids, before the Byzantines finally took control of Tarsus in the mid-fourth century.

Numismatically, the first Islamic coins struck at Tarsus were copper issues issued under the Abbasids and Tulunids. With the exception of a silver dirham tentatively assigned to 302h, it seems that production of regular Abbasid silver and gold began there in 307h – the year in which this unpublished dinar was produced.





#96

ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)

Dinar, Filastin 300h

Weight: 3.30g Reference: cf Bernardi 242Gn (this date not listed)

Clipped below obverse field, but with mint-name certain and date very clear, good fine and apparently an unpublished date for this rare mint £1,500-2,000



97

ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)

Dinar, Filastin 309h

Weight: 3.43g Reference: Bernardi 242Gn, citing a single example of this date

Edge clip, slightly buckled flan, good fine and rare

£600-800



98

ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)

Dinar, Filastin 313h

Weight: 4.92g Reference: Bernardi 242Gn, citing a single example of this date

Centres weak, fine and rare

£500-700



99

ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)

Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 296h

Obverse: large pellet below field; Reverse: large pellet similarly below field

Weight: 4.26g Reference: Bernardi 237Jh

Slight bend in flan, good very fine

£400-600



100

ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)

Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 296h

without pellets in fields

Weight: 4.02g Reference: Bernardi 237Jh

Almost extremely fine

£400-600



101

ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)

Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 299h

Weight: 4.49g Reference: Bernardi 242Jh

Extremely fine and a scarce date

£300-400



102

ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)

Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 301h

Weight: 3.87g Reference: cf Bernardi 242Jh (this date not listed)

Edge crimped at 11 o'clock on obverse, otherwise almost extremely fine

£600-800

This is the rarest date for al-Muqtadir's Baghdad dinars, and was not known to Bernardi.



103
ABBASID, AL-MUTT' (334-363h)
Dinar, Baysh 342h
 Reverse: In field: crescent below
 Weight: 2.60g Reference: SICA 10, 41

Edge smoothed, a soft striking, very fine or better for issue and very rare
 £1,200-1,500



104
ABBASID, AL-MUSTANJID (555-566h)
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 558h
 Weight: 2.39g References: Album 266

Scratched on reverse, a typically crude striking but with little circulation wear, thus very fine overall and very rare
 £500-700



105
ABBASID, AL-MUSTA'SIM (640-656h)
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 641h
 Weight: 5.57g Reference: BMC 504

Extremely fine
 £400-600



‡106
ABBASID, AL-MUSTA'SIM (640-656h)
Heavy dinar, Madinat al-Salam 645h
 Weight: 14.45g References: BMC 507; Kazan 213

Some central weakness, good very fine for issue and very rare of this weight
 £1,500-2,000



107
AGHLABID, REBELLION AGAINST ZIYADAT ALLAH I (207-210h)
Dirham, Ifriqiya 209h
 Obverse: without name of issuer
 Reverse: bakh bakh | Muhammad rasul | Allah nabi | rahmat | li'l-khalifa
 Weight: 2.62g Reference: Album A441.1 RRR

Edge split, fine and extremely rare
 £300-400



108
IKHSHIDID, ABU'L-QASIM UNUJUR (335-349h)
Dinar, Filastin 349h
 Weight: 3.96g Reference: Bacharach FG349a

About extremely fine
 £300-400



‡109
FATIMID, AL-MAHDI (297-322h)
Dinar, al-Qayrawan 297h
 Weight: 4.15g Reference: Nicol 23

Good very fine and very rare, the first year of al-Mahdi's reign £7,000-10,000



‡110
FATIMID, AL-MAHDI (297-322h)
Dinar, al-Qayrawan 299h
 Weight: 4.19g Reference: Nicol 25

Very fine and very rare

£1,200-1,500



‡111
FATIMID, AL-MAHDI (297-322h)
Dinar, al-Qayrawan 305h
 Weight: 4.19g Reference: Nicol 33

Obverse a little off-centre, good very fine and rare thus

£700-1,000



‡112
FATIMID, AL-MAHDI (297-322h)
Dinar, al-Mahdiya 318h
 Weight: 3.95g Reference: Nicol 62

Very fine, rare

£500-700





113

FATIMID, AL-MAHDI (297-322h)

Dinar, without mint name, 316h

Weight: 4.23g Reference: Nicol 97, citing a single example

Minor edge marks, obverse die flaw and small scratch in obverse field, otherwise good very fine and very rare

£800-1,200



‡114

FATIMID, AL-MANSUR (334-341h)

Dinar, al-Qayrawan 335h

Weight: 4.11g Reference: Nicol 148

Fair to fine, rare

£300-400



‡115

FATIMID, AL-MANSUR (334-341h)

Dinar, al-Mansuriya 340h

Weight: 4.13g Reference: Nicol 218

Very fine, rare

£1,000-1,200



‡116

FATIMID, AL-MANSUR (334-341h)

Dinar, al-Mansuriya 341h

Weight: 4.19g Reference: Nicol 221

Struck from rusty dies, very fine to good very fine

£800-1,000



‡117

FATIMID, AL-MU'IZZ (341-365h)

Half-dirham, Barqa 353h

Weight: 1.82g Reference: Nicol 267, citing a single example

Almost very fine, rare

£600-800



118

FATIMID, AL-MU'IZZ (341-365h)

Dirham, Dimashq 363h

Weight: 3.00g Reference: cf Nicol 269 [dated 360h]

Crudely struck and with two severe flan splits, fair only but extremely rare and apparently unpublished

£300-400



119

FATIMID, AL-MU'IZZ (341-365h)

Dirham, Tabariya 359h

Weight: 2.10g Reference: Nicol 325, citing a single specimen (apparently with the '9' unclear)

Wavy flan and with small edge split, almost very fine for issue and extremely rare £1,200-1,500

This is the earliest recorded date for Fatimid silver coins from Tabariya.



‡120

FATIMID, AL-MU'IZZ (341-365h)

Dinar, Filastin 359h

Weight: 3.67g Reference: Nicol 336

Pierced, flan buckled, fine to good fine and very rare

£700-1,000



‡121

FATIMID, AL-MU'IZZ (341-365h)

Dirham, Filastin 359h

Weight: 2.38g Reference: Nicol 340

Edge split and old scratch on obverse, very fine and rare

£500-700

This is the first year in which Fatimid gold and silver was struck at Filastin.



‡122

FATIMID, AL-MU'IZZ (341-365h)

Dirham, Filastin 363h

Weight: 2.91g Reference: Nicol 342

Edge kink, with consequent striking weakness, otherwise very fine and very rare £800-1,200



‡123

FATIMID, AL-MU'IZZ (341-365h)

Dirham, Filastin 364h

Weight: 2.32g Reference: cf Nicol 342 [dated 363h]

Some weak striking, good fine to almost very fine and extremely rare, apparently an unpublished date for the mint £1,500-2,000





‡124

FATIMID, AL-MU'IZZ (341-365h)

Dinar, Makka 363h

Weight: 4.19g Reference: Nicol 385, citing a single example known only from 'notes taken in 1979...present whereabouts unknown.'

Small area of weak striking in margin, otherwise almost extremely fine and excessively rare

£40,000-50,000

THE FIRST FATIMID DINAR STRUCK IN THE HOLY CITY OF MAKKA

During the 3rd/9th century, the Abbasid caliphs were responsible for ensuring that Makka itself was secure and that both trade and pilgrimage routes in the region were safe. As the power of the caliphs dwindled under al-Muqtadir and his successors, this role was increasingly assumed by local *sharifs* from the early 4th/10th century onwards.

The chief threat to Makka during this period came from the Qarmatids, a radical Isma'ili sect with its origins in Eastern Arabia. In 317h they attacked Makka itself, killing many people and carrying off the Black Stone. It was only after the Fatimids arranged to pay 50,000 dinars to the Qarmatids that the Stone was returned in 339h, and one contemporary writer records that it had been broken in two so that silver bars were used to repair it. The *sharifs* who governed Makka can hardly have been well-disposed towards the Qarmatids, who also had a bad reputation for attacking pilgrims – which was not only impious but also affected the commercial wellbeing of the city. But they seem to have had little choice but to cooperate with them to a certain extent, and for the first half of the fourth century it seems that an awkward but pragmatic relationship developed between Qarmatids and *sharifs*.

Virtually no coins were struck at Makka during the first half of the 4th/10th century. Production of standard Abbasid dinars and dirhams seems to have ceased *circa* 302h, after which undated silver sudaysis were struck there by the Rassid al-Nasir Ahmad b. Yahya (301-325h). Thereafter we have a *lacuna* of some thirty years until 354h, when a dinar was struck there acknowledging the Abbasid caliph al-Muti' and also bearing the single letter *kaf*, in reference to Kafur, the Ikhshidid ruler in Egypt. It is not clear who issued this coin: it might conceivably have been produced anonymously by one of the *sharifs*, but the piece has obvious similarities with contemporary dinars issued by the amirs of 'Athar from the late 330s until the early 350s. The link to Kafur is confirmed by the existence of a dinar struck at Makka three years later, in 357h, on which Kafur's name is given in full. Whoever struck these coins evidently felt Kafur and the Ikhshidids were the most important power in the region at that time.

The arrival of the Fatimids in the region changed this uneasy balance of power. Following the death of Kafur in 357h the Ikhshidid succession was disputed between Ahmad, the eleven-year-old son of 'Ali b. al-Ikhshid, and the ambitious general al-Hasan b. 'Ubaydallah. Meanwhile, Egypt was also struggling with economic and agricultural problems caused by poor Nile floods which sparked social unrest. The Fatimids took advantage of these difficulties by sending an army under Jawhar which successfully captured Egypt in 358h, whereupon they briefly concluded a peace treaty with the Qarmatids. For several years afterwards Fatimid armies struggled to seize control of Syria and Palestine; their opponents were the Qarmatids, supported variously by the remnants of the Ikhshidids, the 'Uqaylids, the Buwayhids, and financially by the Hamdanids, all of whom had their reasons for wanting the Fatimids driven out of the region.

Although the Fatimids already had a strong presence in the area and the *sharifs* of Makka had originally accepted Fatimid authority, the Qarmatids seem to have been able to drive out the pro-Fatimid element and establish themselves in Makka by 359h. Surviving dinars indicate that they continued to control the city as late as 362h, but they suffered a serious blow when the Fatimids defeated a Qarmatid army near Cairo in the following year. This defeat was clearly a major blow given that virtually no Qarmatid coins were struck in the region during the year 363h, while the Fatimids were able to issue both gold and silver coins in Palestine during this year. It is tempting to suggest that this Qarmatid defeat also weakened their position in Makka. Our sources confirm that al-Mu'izz's name was acknowledged in the *khutba* in both Makka and Madina in 363h and 364h, and it is entirely appropriate that Fatimid coins should also have been produced there in these two years. This beautifully engraved and excessively rare dinar remains a tangible expression of Fatimid sovereignty there.



‡125

FATIMID, AL-MU'IZZ (341-365h)

Dinar, al-Mansuriya 360h

Obverse: with 'adl in centre

Weight: 4.19g Reference: Nicol 419

Edge nicks, otherwise good very fine and an extremely rare variety

£1,000-1,500



‡126

FATIMID, AL-'AZIZ (365-386h)

Dinar, Filastin 373h

Weight: 4.17g Reference: Nicol 675

Good very fine, very rare thus

£1,000-1,500



‡127

FATIMID, AL-'AZIZ (365-386h)

Dinar, Filastin 378h

Weight: 4.16g Reference: Nicol 679

About very fine and rare

£1,000-1,500



‡128

FATIMID, AL-'AZIZ (365-386h)

Dirham, Filastin 369h

Weight: 3.38g Reference: Nicol 688

Fair, very rare

£1,000-1,500



‡129

FATIMID, AL-HAKIM (386-411h)

Dinar, Misr 388h

Weight: 4.20g Reference: Nicol 1074

Almost extremely fine

£250-300



‡130
FATIMID, AL-HAKIM (386-411h)
Dinar, Dimashq 409h
 Weight: 4.09g Reference: Nicol 910

Good fine and very rare

£1,000-1,500



‡131
FATIMID, AL-HAKIM (386-411h)
Dinar, Misr 408h
 Weight: 4.20g Reference: Nicol 1100

Extremely fine

£300-400



‡132
FATIMID, AL-ZAHIR (411-427h)
Dinar, Filastin 424h
 Obverse and reverse: letter *zayn* in centre
 Weight: 4.14g Reference: Nicol 1505

About very fine and extremely rare

£2,000-2,500



‡133
FATIMID, AL-ZAHIR (411-427h)
Dinar, Misr 415h
 Obverse: in margin: pellet above *d* of *duriba*; in field: pellet over *z* of *al-Zahir*
 Weight: 4.22g Reference: Nicol 1517

Extremely fine

£300-400



134
FATIMID, AL-ZAHIR (411-427h)
Dinar, al-Mansuriya 423h
 Obverse: marginal legend lacks *mi'at* at end of date; letter *ra* or *dal* above field
 Weight: 4.07g Reference: Nicol 1561 (legends as coin WB-179)

Slightly ragged flan, extremely fine and rare

£1,000-1,200



‡135
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Dinar, Halab 444h
 Weight: 3.91g Reference: Nicol 1708

Almost extremely fine, rare

£1,200-1,500



‡136
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Dinar, Halab 446h
 Weight: 3.54g Reference: Nicol 1710

About extremely fine, rare

£1,200-1,500



‡137
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Dinar, Dimashq 435h
 Weight: 3.84g Reference: Nicol 1723

Centres weak and struck on a wavy flan, hence fine to very fine and rare

£1,000-1,200



‡138
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Dinar, Dimashq 441h
 Weight: 3.33g Reference: Nicol 1727

Good very fine, one tiny edge nick and on a slightly wavy flan, rare

£1,000-1,500



‡139
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Dinar, Dimashq 447h
 Weight: 4.16g Reference: Nicol 1732

Reverse double struck but almost extremely fine, rare

£1,000-1,200



‡140
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Dinar, Zabid 445h
 Weight: 2.40g Reference: Nicol 1738

Flan faults on obverse, otherwise good very fine and rare

£800-1,200



141
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Dinar, Sur 449h,
 Weight: 3.48g Reference: Nicol 1928

Almost extremely fine, a rarer date

£300-400



‡142
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Dinar, Filastin 443h
 Weight: 3.11g Reference: Nicol 2071

Edge a little ragged, almost very fine and very rare

£1,500-2,000



‡143
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Quarter-dinar, Filastin 445h
 Weight: 1.07g Reference: cf Nicol 2081 [dated 455h]

Some double-striking and date partly off-flan, very fine and excessively rare

£1,000-1,500



‡144
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Dinar, al-Mahdiya 455h
 Weight: 4.26g Reference: Nicol 2231

Fine to good fine, rare

£600-800





#145
FATIMID, AL-MUSTA'LI (487-485h)
Dinar, Misr 492h
 Weight: 4.31g Reference: Nicol 2420

Good fine

£300-400



146
FATIMID, AL-MUSTA'LI (487-485h)
Double-dirham weight, black opaque glass
Obverse: in four lines: Ahmad | al-Imam | al-Musta'li billah | amir al-mu'minin
 Weight: 6.03g Reference: cf Launois, Collection Maspero, 102-103

Fine to good fine

£200-250



147
FATIMID, AL-AMIR (495-524h)
Quarter-dinar, without mint-name [probably Dhu Jibla], [5]19h
Obverse: with al-malik al-sayyid after '19' in date formula
 Weight: 0.96g References: ICV 1109; Album 1079A RRR

Almost extremely fine and extremely rare

£400-600

Although Album describes this type, which lacks any mint-name but can be assigned to Dhu Jibla on stylistic grounds, as being 'unique', three or four examples appear to be known. The phrase *al-malik al-sayyid* has been interpreted as referring to the Sulayhid ruler, al-Mukarram Ahmad, but while he did indeed bear this title he died in 484h, which cannot be reconciled with the date or the Fatimid ruler acknowledged here. The coin may have been struck by the Sulayhids, Zuray'ids, or indeed someone else – but the only individual named unequivocally is the Fatimid ruler al-Amir.



#148
FATIMID, AL-AMIR (495-524h)
Dinar, al-Mu'izziya al-Qahira 518h
Obverse: pellet above s of sanat
 Weight: 4.25g Reference: Nicol 2559

Ragged edge, otherwise almost extremely fine

£600-800



#149
FATIMID, AL-AMIR (495-524h)
Dinar, al-Mu'izziya al-Qahira 522h
 Weight: 4.59g Reference: Nicol 2565

Minor marks, very fine to good very fine and rare

£600-800



150
FATIMID, AL-AMIR (495-524h)
Dirham weight, dated 504h, green translucent glass
 Weight: 3.01g Reference: FGJ 391

Very fine, rare

£250-300



#151

FATIMID, 'AL-MUNTAZAR' (524-526h)

Dinar, al-Iskandariya 525h

Weight: 4.04g Reference: Nicol 2589

Ex-mount, fine or better and very rare

£1,500-2,000

After the assassination of al-Amir in 524h, al-Hafiz was named as his successor but was not initially given the title of caliph. Al-Hafiz was quickly imprisoned by the ambitious Kutayfat, the son of al-Amir's vizier, who took advantage of this situation to make a grasp for power. 'Kutayfat declared the Fatimid dynasty deposed and proclaimed the sovereignty of al-Mahdi, the twelfth imam of the Twelver Shi'is, whose reappearance had been expected since 260/874. As a result of this ingenious religio-political solution...[Kutayfat] acquired a unique position of power, ruling as a dictator responsible to no one either in theory or practice.' (Daftary, F., *The Isma'ilis: Their History and Doctrines*, Cambridge, 2007). Kutayfat struck coins naming al-Muntazar (the 'Expected One') until he himself was deposed and executed in 526h.



152

FATIMID, AL-ZAFIR (544-549h)

Dirham weight, greenish-white opaque glass

Obverse: in two lines: *al-imam | al-Zafir*

Weight: 2.97g Reference: cf Michera 118 (this a half-dirham weight with similar legends)

Very fine to good very fine, rare

£200-250



#153

FATIMID, AL-'ADID (555-567h)

Dinar, Misr 561h

Weight: 4.13g Reference: Nicol 2696

Edge marks, otherwise extremely fine with some lustre and rare

£600-800



154

BAHRI MAMLUK, QUTUZ (657-658h)

Dinar, al-Iskandariya, date off flan (almost certainly 658h)

Weight: 6.69g Reference: Balog 22

Margins weak and date partly good very fine and scarce

£400-600



155

BAHRI MAMLUK, QUTUZ (657-658h)

Dinar, al-Qahira 658h

Weight: 7.01g Reference: Balog 23

Mint and date mostly off-flan, good very fine and rare

£500-700



156

BAHRI MAMLUK, QALA'UN (678-689h)

Dinar, Dimashq 682h

Weight: 6.42g Reference: Balog 120

Almost extremely fine

£300-400



157

BAHRI MAMLUK, AL-NASIR MUHAMMAD, THIRD REIGN (709-741h)

Dinar, al-Qahira 740h

Weight: 8.39g Reference: Balog 185

A few scratches in fields, good very fine and scarce

£300-350



158

BAHRI MAMLUK, AL-NASIR HASAN, SECOND REIGN (755-765h)

Dinar, Dimashq 758h

Weight: 6.29g Reference: Balog 354

Struck a little off-centre, very fine to good very fine

£250-300



159

BAHRI MAMLUK, SHA'BAN II (764-778h)

Dinar, Dimashq 774h

Weight: 8.52g Reference: Album 955

Very fine to good very fine

£250-300



160

BURJI MAMLUK, FARAJ (FIRST REIGN, 801-808h)

Mithqal, al-Qahira 805h

Weight: 4.35g Reference: cf Balog 627 [date not visible]

Very fine and extremely rare

£1,800-2,200

This is a rare survivor of Faraj's short-lived attempt to reform the coinage by reverting to the ancient Islamic dinar standard of circa 4.25g. As Balog notes, this reform '...lasted only two years and ended in complete failure. It is noteworthy that even during these two years (804-5H.), the emission of the accustomed coin-ingots of irregular weight was not discontinued, as if the authorities had, from the beginning, some misgivings as to the effect of the reform.'



161

BURJI MAMLUK, QANSUH AL-GHURI (906-922h)

Double-dirham weight, violet glass

Obverse: with ruler's name only

Weight: 6.05g

Extremely fine, a particularly attractive example

£200-300



#162

QARMATID, AL-HASAN B. AHMAD (fl. 361-364h)

Dirham, Filastin 361h

Obverse: In field: *al-Sadat al-ru'asa*

Reverse: In field: *al-Muti' lillah | al-Hasan b. Ahmad*

Weight: 2.42g *Reference:* Vardanyan 7, citing a single specimen of this mint and date

Almost very fine for issue and very rare

£800-1,000



163

QARMATID, AL-HASAN B. AHMAD (fl. 361-364h)

Dirham, Filastin 361h

Obverse: In field: *al-Sadat | al-ru'asa*

Reverse: In field: *al-Muti' lillah | al-Hasan b. Ahmad*

Weight: 2.51g *References:* Vardanyan -; cf Morton & Eden auction 85, 27 April 2017, lot 488

Overstruck on a Fatimid dirham of al-Mu'izz, fair and very rare

£500-700



#164

QARMATID, AL-HASAN B. AHMAD (fl. 361-364h)

Dirham, Filastin 362h

Obverse: In field: *al-sayyid | al-ra'is*

Reverse: In field: *al-Muti' lillah | al-Hasan b. Ahmad*

Weight: 2.56g *Reference:* Vardanyan 18

Good very fine for this poorly-struck issue, rare and especially in this condition

£1,000-1,200



#165

QARMATID, JA'FAR B. AL-FADL (366-367h)

Dirham, Filastin 365h

Obverse: In field: *al-sadat al-ru'asa | Ishaq Kisra Ja'far*

Reverse: In field: *al-Ta'i lillah | al-sayyid al-ra'is*

Weight: 2.89g *References:* cf Vardanyan 25; cf Morton & Eden auction 92, 26 April 2018, lot 79

Gold toning, slightly bent, good fine and rare

£700-1,000

Ishaq, Kisra and Ja'far were brothers and played a prominent role in the Qaramatid struggle against the Fatimids. In 365h they forced the Fatimids to lift the seven-month siege of Damascus, defeating another Fatimid army near Ramla later in the year.



166

AMIRS OF 'ATHAR, ABU JA'FAR AL-SAMI B. MUHAMMAD (fl.373-375h)
Dinar, 'Athar 375h

Obverse: In margin: mint and date (inner); unread words (outer);

In field: *la ilaha lla Allah | Muhammad rasul Allah | al-Ta'i lillah*

Reverse: In margin: Qur'an 17:81-82 (inner); unread words (outer);

In field: *amr bihi al-amir | Abu Ja'far | al-Sami ibn Muhammad*

Weight: 2.71g *Reference:* Album E1070 RRR, citing a single coin of this ruler, dated 373h

Very fine to good very fine and excessively rare, apparently unpublished

£2,000-2,500



167

OTTOMAN, SELIM I (918-926h)

Ashrafi, Halab [92]4h

Obverse: Sultan Selim ibn Bayezid khan 'azza nasrahu Halab darb fi sanat 924

Weight: 3.19g *References:* Olçer 9453; cf Pere 115; cf Künker auction 231, 16 March 2013, lot 9195, same dies

Some flat striking, very fine for issue and very rare

£1,000-1,500



g168

OTTOMAN, MEHMED V (1327-1336h / 1909-1918)

100-kurush, Brusa 1327h, year 1

Weight: 7.26g *References:* KM 789; Pere 1004

About extremely fine

£300-400



g169

OTTOMAN, MEHMED V (1327-1336h / 1909-1918)

50-kurush, Edirne 1327h, year 2

Weight: 3.64g *References:* KM 793; Pere 1009

Trace of mounting on edge at 12 o'clock, otherwise good very fine

£200-250



g170

OTTOMAN, MEHMED V (1327-1336h / 1909-1918)

100 kurush, Salonik 1327h, year 3

Weight: 7.25g *References:* KM 812; Pere 1017

Extremely fine

£300-400



171

TAHIRID, TEMP. TAHIR B. AL-HUSAYN (205-207h)

Dirham, Kirman 206h

Obverse: citing *Muqatil*; annulets 00 00 00 00 00; *Reverse:* citing *Dhu'l-Yaminayn*

Weight: 2.87g *References:* Lowick -; Wilkes, Tahirids -

Good very fine and of the highest rarity, apparently unpublished

£600-800



172

HARTHAMID, RAFT' B. HARTHAMA (fl. 268-274h)

Dirham, Naysabur 270h

Weight: 2.60g References: Album B1396; SNAT XIVa, 418

Some weak striking, very fine and rare

£400-500



173

DULAFID, AHMAD B. 'ABD AL-'AZIZ (265-280h)

Dinar, Mah al-Basra 274h

Obverse: governor's name arranged to right, left and below field

Reverse: *al-quwwa – lillah – jami'a* to right, above and below field; pellet-in-crescent to right of *lillah* and pellet to left, three pellets below *Ahmad b. al-Muwaffaq billah*

Weight: 3.81g References: Vardanyan 13 var.; cf Bernardi 204Mq (this date not listed)

Very fine to good very fine and extremely rare

£1,000-1,500



174

BUWAYHID, RUKN AL-DAWLA

Dinar, Isbahan 354h

Obverse: In margin, at 9 o'clock in tiny lettering, die-engraver's signature: *'amal al-Hasan b. Muhammad*

Reverse: In field: *Rukn al-dawla | Abu 'Ali | Buwayh* within double circle with four annulets at cardinal points

Weight: 4.14g References: Treadwell Is354G (citing a single example)

Good very fine and extremely rare

£800-1,000



The engraver al-Hasan b. Muhammad, whose signature appears on this coin, produced dies for a several Buwayhid mints between the 330s and 360s. His career has been studied in detail by Luke Treadwell in *Craftsmen and Coins: Signed Dies in the Iranian World (third to fifth centuries AH)*.



175

GREAT SELJUQ, MALIK SHAH (465-485h)

Dinar, al-Rayy 484h

Obverse: with title *al-Sultan al-mu'azzam* below name of caliph

Reverse: *Fath* above field

Weight: 3.38g Reference: cf Miles 244 (with *al-Sultan al-mu'azzam* on reverse)

Some weak striking, very fine for issue

£200-250



176

GREAT SELJUQ, MALIK SHAH (465-485h)

Dinar, Damghan 485h

Weight: 2.81g Reference: vide Diler p. 547, note 8887

Weakly struck but good very fine for issue and extremely rare

£700-1,000



‡177

BATINITE RULER OF ALAMUT, MUHAMMAD B. BUZURG-UMMID (532-557h)

Fractional dinar, Kursi al-Daylam 551h

Obverse: In field, to right and left: *Muhammad bin – Buzurg-Ummid*

Weight: 1.15g *Reference:* Hamdan/Vardanyan 12

Minor weakness but almost extremely fine and on a full flan, rare thus

£2,500-3,000



‡178

BATINITE RULER OF ALAMUT, AL-HASAN (557-561h)

Fractional dinar, Baldat al-Iqbal Kursi al-Daylam 557h

Reverse: In field: 'Ali wali Allah | al-Mustafa | li-din Allah | Nizar

Weight: 1.54g *References:* Hamdan/Vardanyan -; cf Morton & Eden auction 92, 26 April 2018, lot 119, *same dies*

Some marginal weakness, very fine to good very fine and very rare

£2,500-3,000

The word 'hundred' in the date legend is placed above the 'five', possibly because the engraver was short of space after including the epithet *Baldat Iqbal*, 'City of Goodness,' before the mint-name.



‡179

BATINITE RULER OF ALAMUT, 'ALA AL-DIN MUHAMMAD B. AL-HASAN (618-653h)

Fractional dirham, without mint-name, dated 618h

Obverse: al-Sultan | al-a'zam

Reverse: Muhammad bin | al-Hasan

Weight: 0.73g *Reference:* cf Stephen Album Rare Coins auction 30, 18 January 2018, lot 571

Pierced, very fine and extremely rare

£800-1,200



‡180

BATINITE RULER OF ALAMUT, 'ALA AL-DIN MUHAMMAD B. AL-HASAN (618-653h)

Fractional dirham, without mint or date

Obverse: al-mawla | al-a'zam

Reverse: Muhammad bin | al-Hasan

Weight: 0.74g Reference: cf Hamdan/Vardanyan 35 [in gold]

Good very fine and very rare

£700-1,000



‡181

BATINITE RULER OF ALAMUT, TEMP. 'ALA AL-DIN MUHAMMAD B. AL-HASAN (618-653h)

Fractional dirham, without mint or date

Obverse: al-mawla | al-a'zam; pellet between lines

Reverse: 'ala al-dunya | wa'l-din

Weight: 1.95g Reference: Hamdan/Vardanyan 40

Very fine to good very fine, rare

£600-800



‡182

BATINITE RULER OF ALAMUT, TEMP. 'ALA AL-DIN MUHAMMAD B. AL-HASAN (618-653h)

Fractional dirham, without mint or date

Obverse: al-mawla | al-a'zam; pellet between lines

Reverse: 'ala al-dunya | wa'l-din; two small points between lines

Weight: 1.88g Reference: Hamdan/Vardanyan 40

Good very fine, rare

£600-800

THREE EXTREMELY RARE ILKHANID DINARS FROM QAYS

Located in the Persian Gulf between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula, the island of Qays has been an important commercial centre for thousands of years.

During the early 600s Hijri, Qays was earning sufficient revenue from levying tolls on passing ships that the local ruler could remit an annual payment of 30,000 gold dinars to the Abbasid caliph, al-Nasir. However the neighbouring ruler of Hormuz, Mahmud of Qalhat, took control of Qays in 626h, after which the island remained under Qalhati control for nearly seventy years.

Qays is only known as an Islamic mint under the Ilkhanids. A certain Ayaz, an ally of the Ilkhanids, gained control not only of Qays but also of al-Hasa, Bahrain and Hormuz in a series of successful military campaigns. This allowed Ayaz, with the support of the Ilkhanid governor of Fars, to exercise almost total control over the movement of trade in the Gulf region and thereby generate huge sums of money in tax revenue for the Ilkhanid treasury. Qays was established as the capital of this mercantile polity, and it was during this period that an Ilkhanid mint was established on the island. Numismatic evidence suggests that the mint was operational for about 25 years, *circa* 699-725h.



#183

ILKHANID, GHAZAN MAHMUD (694-703h)

Dinar, Qays 701h

Reverse: with trilingual legends

Weight: 10.23g Reference: Diler 281

Very fine to good very fine, very rare

£1,800-2,200



#184

ILKHANID, ULJAYTU (703-716h)

Dinar, Qays 704h

Weight: 8.87g Reference: Diler 353

Minor weakness, about extremely fine and extremely rare

£3,000-4,000



#185

ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)

Dinar, Qays 723h

Weight: 9.93g Reference: Diler 502 [unrecorded in gold]

Reverse a little weak, good very fine/very fine and extremely rare

£3,000-4,000



#186

ILKHANID, GHAZAN MAHMUD (694-703h)

Heavy dinar, Baghdad 701h

Weight: 12.99g Reference: Diler 277

Some marginal weakness, very fine or better and very rare

£2,000-3,000

Diler (p.22) records that Ghazan Mahmud fixed the canonical weight of a gold dinar at circa 4.32g. While it may be misleading to speak of 'denominations' within Ilkhanid gold coins of this period, surviving specimens of this type all appear to have been carefully struck to the same standard - between 12.82 and 12.98g – and were surely intended as coins of three dinars weight. Lighter Ilkhanid gold coins were also struck in Baghdad during this year but are only known from less ornate dies, which are smaller in diameter and carry shorter legends (Diler 281 and 282). It therefore seems that these handsome, heavy three-dinar pieces were regarded as a special issue, probably made for presentation purposes.



#187

ILKHANID, ULJAYTU (703-716h)

Dinar, Baghdad 704h

Weight: 4.35g Reference: Diler 353

Good very fine

£300-400



#188

ILKHANID, ULJAYTU (703-716h)

Dinar, Shiraz 711h

Weight: 4.82g Reference: Diler 365 (this date not listed)

Almost extremely fine and rare

£600-800

The date on this coin is written as a combination of words and numerals, with the century given as '700' and the remainder written in full as *ihda 'ashra*.



#189

ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)

Dinar, Baghdad 719h

Weight: 8.31g Reference: Diler 488

Good very fine and scarce

£400-500



#190

ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)

Dinar, Baghdad 720h

Weight: 10.22g Reference: Diler 488

Good very fine and scarce

£500-600



‡191
ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)
Dinar, Wasit 722h
 Weight: 8.56g Reference: Diler 502

Almost extremely fine and rare

£800-1,200



‡192
ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)
Dinar, Madinat al-Sultaniya al-Ma'mura 717h
 Weight: 9.29g Reference: Diler 478

Good very fine and rare

£700-1,000



‡193
ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)
Dinar, Baghdad 723h
 Weight: 8.68g Reference: Diler 502

Struck from worn dies, almost extremely fine and rare

£500-700



‡194
ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)
Dinar, Maragha 722h
 Weight: 8.50g Reference: Diler 502

Extremely fine and rare

£700-1,000



‡195
ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)
Dinar, al-Mawsil 722h
 Weight: 10.48g Reference: Diler 502

Extremely fine and rare

£1,000-1,500



‡196
ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)
Dinar, Ta'us 723h
 Weight: 9.33g Reference: Diler 502 (mint not listed for this type)

About extremely fine and very rare

£800-1,200



‡197
ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)
Dinar, Abu Ishaq 724h
 Weight: 9.66g Reference: Diler 506

Almost extremely fine

£600-800



#198

ILKHANID, ABU SA'ID (716-736h)

Dinar, Baghdad 725h

Weight: 8.57g Reference: Diler 506

Very fine, scarce

£400-500



199

JALAYRID, TEMP. HASAN BUZURG (736-757h)

Dinar, Aydhaj, undated (but see below)

Obverse: as an Ilkhanid dinar of Abu Sa'id, dated 719h (Diler 488)

Reverse: *kalima* in angular calligraphy arranged in square, names of *Rashidun* around; in centre: *duriba bi-Aydhaj*

Weight: 4.22g

Good very fine and excessively rare, apparently unpublished £2,000-3,000

This is a remarkable coin. The obverse appears to have been struck from an official Ilkhanid die of Abu Sa'id, and the date – 719h – is clearly visible. Frustratingly, the mint-name on this side is difficult to interpret; it may have originally been Bazar, but the die appears to have been either modified or deliberately defaced at this point. The reverse die is anonymous, although the design and calligraphy is very similar to Jalayrid dinars of Hasan Buzurg and Uways I issued during the 750s. Exceptionally, however, the centre contains the mint – *Aydhaj* – which is very clearly engraved.

Aydhaj appears to be unknown as an Ilkhanid mint but silver coins were struck there during the 750s by the Atabegs of Lur Buzurg (various dates from 751-757h), the Jalayrids (known for 756h only) and the Muzaffarids (various dates from 759h onwards). With the exception of the present coin, gold coins from this period appear to be unknown. It seems plausible to suggest that it was produced during the period when Aydhaj came under Hasan Buzurg's control in 756h, although the existence of silver coins from Aydhaj dated 756h and 757h struck in the name of the atabeg Nur Award argues that Hasan Buzurg can only have claimed power there briefly. This would be fitting with this coin having been produced as an emergency issue, for which an obsolete Ilkhanid die was pressed into service for the obverse.



200

DURRANI, HUMAYUN SHAH (1207h)

Mohur, Ahmadshahi 1207h

Weight: 10.91g References: Album 3104 RRR; Friedberg 5a, *this coin illustrated*; KM 129

Extremely fine, an extremely rare gold issue from this short-lived ruler

£10,000-15,000

Ex Spink auction 12027, 4 December 2012, lot 581.

When Taymur Shah died in 1207h he left no fewer than twenty-three sons to compete for his throne. One of these, Humayun Shah, briefly proclaimed himself as ruler but was quickly defeated and blinded by his brother, Zaman Shah, who eventually succeeded Taymur and went on to rule for a further nine years. All coins from Humayun Shah's ephemeral reign are extremely rare.



END OF SALE

Conditions of Business for Buyers

1. Introduction

(a) The contractual relationship of Morton & Eden Ltd. and Sellers with prospective Buyers is governed by:-

- (i) these Conditions of Business for Buyers;
- (ii) the Conditions of Business for Sellers displayed in the saleroom and available from Morton & Eden Ltd.;
- (iii) Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee;
- (iv) any additional notices and terms printed in the sale catalogue, in each case as amended by any saleroom notice or auctioneer's announcement.

(b) As auctioneer, Morton & Eden Ltd. acts as agent for the Seller. Occasionally, Morton & Eden Ltd. may own or have a financial interest in a lot.

2. Definitions

"**Bidder**" is any person making, attempting or considering making a bid, including Buyers;

"**Buyer**" is the person who makes the highest bid or offer accepted by the auctioneer, including a Buyer's principal when bidding as agent;

"**Seller**" is the person offering a lot for sale, including their agent, or executors;

"**M&E**" means Morton & Eden Ltd., auctioneers, Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ, company number 4198353.

"**Buyer's Expenses**" are any costs or expenses due to Morton & Eden Ltd. from the Buyer;

"**Buyer's Premium**" is the commission payable by the Buyer on the Hammer Price at the rates set out in the Important Information for Buyers;

"**Hammer Price**" is the highest bid for the Property accepted by the auctioneer at the auction or the post auction sale price;

"**Purchase Price**" is the Hammer Price plus applicable Buyer's Premium and Buyer's Expenses;

"**Reserve Price**" (where applicable) is the minimum Hammer Price at which the Seller has agreed to sell a lot.

The Buyer's Premium, Buyer's Expenses and Hammer Price are subject to VAT, where applicable.

3. Examination of Lots

(a) M&E's knowledge of lots is partly dependent on information provided by the Seller and M&E is unable to exercise exhaustive due diligence on each lot. Each lot is available for examination before sale. Bidders are responsible for carrying out examinations and research before sale to satisfy themselves over the condition of lots and accuracy of descriptions.

(b) All oral and/or written information provided to Bidders relating to lots, including descriptions in the catalogue, condition reports or elsewhere are statements of M&E's opinion and not representations of fact. Estimates may not be relied on as a prediction of the selling price or value of the lot and may be revised from time to time at M&E's absolute discretion.

4. Exclusions and limitations of liability to Buyers

(a) M&E shall refund the Purchase Price to the Buyer in circumstances where it deems that the lot is a Counterfeit, subject to the terms of M&E's Authenticity Guarantee.

(b) Subject to Condition 4(a), neither M&E nor the Seller:-

- (i) is liable for any errors or omissions in any oral or written information provided to Bidders by M&E, whether negligent or otherwise;
- (ii) gives any guarantee or warranty to Bidders and any implied warranties and conditions are excluded (save in so far as such obligations cannot be excluded by English law), other than the express warranties given by the Seller to the Buyer (for which the Seller is solely responsible) under the Conditions of Business for Sellers;
- (iii) accepts responsibility to Bidders for acts or omissions (whether negligent or otherwise) by M&E in connection with the conduct of auctions or for any matter relating to the sale of any lot.

(c) Without prejudice to Condition 4(b), any claim against M&E and/ or the Seller by a Bidder is limited to the Purchase Price for the relevant lot. Neither M&E nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect or consequential losses.

(d) Nothing in Condition 4 shall exclude or limit the liability of M&E or the Seller for death or personal injury caused by the negligent acts or omissions of M&E or the Seller.

5. Bidding at Auction

(a) M&E has absolute discretion to refuse admission to the auction. Before sale, Bidders must complete a Registration Form and supply such information and references as M&E requires. Bidders are personally liable for their bid and are jointly and severally liable with their principal, if bidding as agent (in which case M&E's prior and express consent must be obtained).

(b) M&E advises Bidders to attend the auction, but M&E will endeavour to execute absentee written bids provided that they are, in M&E's opinion, received in sufficient time and in legible form.

(c) When available, written and telephone bidding is offered as a free service at the Bidder's risk and subject to M&E's other commitments; M&E is therefore not liable for failure to execute such bids. Telephone bidding may be recorded.

6. Import, Export and Copyright Restrictions

M&E and the Seller make no representations or warranties as to whether any lot is subject to import, export or copyright restrictions. It is the Buyer's sole responsibility to obtain any copyright clearance or any necessary import, export or other licence required by law, including licenses required under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

7. Conduct of the Auction

(a) The auctioneer has discretion to refuse bids, withdraw or re-offer lots for sale (including after the fall of the hammer) if (s)he believes that there may be an error or dispute, and may also take such other action as (s)he reasonably deems necessary.

(b) The auctioneer will commence and advance the bidding in such increments as (s)he considers appropriate and is entitled to place bids on the Seller's behalf up to the Reserve Price for the lot, where applicable.

(c) Subject to Condition 7(a), the contract between the Buyer and the Seller is concluded on the striking of the auctioneer's hammer.

(d) Any post-auction sale of lots shall incorporate these Conditions of Business.

8. Payment and Collection

(a) Unless otherwise agreed in advance, payment of the Purchase Price is due in pounds sterling immediately after the auction (the "Payment Date").

(b) Title in a lot will not pass to the Buyer until M&E has received the Purchase Price in cleared funds. M&E will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release shall not affect passing of title or the Buyer's obligation to pay the Purchase Price, as above.

(c) The refusal of any licence or permit required by law, as outlined in Condition 6, shall not affect the Buyer's obligation to pay for the lot, as per Condition 8(a).

(d) The Buyer must arrange collection of lots within 10 working days of the auction. Purchased lots are at the Buyer's risk from the earlier of (i) collection or (ii) 10 working days after the auction. Until risk passes, M&E will compensate the Buyer for any loss or damage to the lot up to a maximum of the Purchase Price actually paid by the Buyer. M&E's assumption of risk is subject to the exclusions detailed in Condition 5(d) of the Conditions of Business for Sellers.

(e) All packing and handling of lots is at the Buyer's risk. M&E will not be liable for any acts or omissions of third party packers or shippers.

9. Remedies for non-payment

Without prejudice to any rights that the Seller may have, if the Buyer without prior agreement fails to make payment for the lot within 5 working days of the auction, M&E may in its sole discretion exercise 1 or more of the following remedies:-

(a) store the lot at its premises or elsewhere at the Buyer's sole risk and expense;

(b) cancel the sale of the lot;

(c) set off any amounts owed to the Buyer by M&E against any amounts owed to M&E by the Buyer for the lot;

(d) reject future bids from the Buyer;

(e) charge interest at 8% per annum above Lloyds TSB Bank plc Base Rate from the Payment Date to the date that the Purchase Price is received in cleared funds;

(f) re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion, in which case the Buyer will be liable for any shortfall between the original Purchase Price and the amount achieved on re-sale, including all costs incurred in such re-sale;

(g) Exercise a lien over any Buyer's Property in M&E's possession, applying the sale proceeds to any amounts owed by the Buyer to M&E. M&E shall give the Buyer 14 days written notice before exercising such lien;

(h) commence legal proceedings to recover the Purchase Price for the lot, plus interest and legal costs;

(i) disclose the Buyer's details to the Seller to enable the Seller to commence legal proceedings.

10. Failure to collect purchases

(a) If the Buyer pays the Purchase Price but does not collect the lot within 20 working days of the auction, the lot will be stored at the Buyer's expense and risk at M&E's premises or in independent storage.

(b) If a lot is paid for but uncollected within 6 months of the auction, following 60 days written notice to the Buyer, M&E will re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion. The sale proceeds, less all M&E's costs, will be forfeited unless collected by the Buyer within 2 years of the original auction.

11. Data Protection

(a) M&E will use information supplied by Bidders or otherwise obtained lawfully by M&E for the provision of auction related services, client administration, marketing and as otherwise required by law.

(b) By agreeing to these Conditions of Business, the Bidder agrees to the processing of their personal information and to the disclosure of such information to third

parties world-wide for the purposes outlined in Condition 11(a) and to Sellers as per Condition 9(i).

12. Miscellaneous

(a) All images of lots, catalogue descriptions and all other materials produced by M&E are the copyright of M&E.

(b) These Conditions of Business are not assignable by any Buyer without M&E's prior written consent, but are binding on Bidders' successors, assigns and representatives.

(c) The materials listed in Condition 1(a) set out the entire agreement between the parties.

(d) If any part of these Conditions of Business be held unenforceable, the remaining parts shall remain in full force and effect.

(e) These Conditions of Business shall be interpreted in accordance with English Law, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the English Courts, in favour of M&E.

Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee

If Morton & Eden Ltd. sells an item of Property which is later shown to be a "Counterfeit", subject to the terms below Morton & Eden Ltd. will rescind the sale and refund the Buyer the total amount paid by the Buyer to Morton & Eden Ltd. for that Property, up to a maximum of the Purchase Price.

The Guarantee lasts for two (2) years after the date of the relevant auction, is for the benefit of the Buyer only and is non-transferable.

"Counterfeit" means an item of Property that in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion is an imitation created with the intent to deceive over the authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source, where the correct description of such matters is not included in the catalogue description for the Property. Property shall not be considered Counterfeit solely because of any damage and/or restoration and/or modification work (including, but not limited to, traces of mounting, tooling or repatinating). Please note that this Guarantee does not apply if either:-

(i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the generally accepted opinions of scholars and experts at the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there was a conflict of such opinions; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of the sale that the item was a Counterfeit would have been by means of processes not then generally available or accepted, unreasonably expensive or impractical; or likely to have caused damage to or loss in value to the Property (in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion); or

(iii) there has been no material loss in value of the Property from its value had it accorded with its catalogue description.

To claim under this Guarantee, the Buyer must:-

(i) notify Morton & Eden Ltd. in writing within one (1) month of receiving any information that causes the Buyer to question the authenticity or attribution of the Property, specifying the lot number,

date of the auction at which it was purchased and the reasons why it is believed to be Counterfeit; and

(ii) return the Property to Morton & Eden Ltd. in the same condition as at the date of sale and be able to transfer good title in the Property, free from any third party claims arising after the date of the sale.

Morton & Eden Ltd. has discretion to waive any of the above requirements. Morton & Eden Ltd. may require the Buyer to obtain at the Buyer's cost the reports of two independent and recognised experts in the relevant field and acceptable to Morton & Eden Ltd. Morton & Eden Ltd. shall not be bound by any reports produced by the Buyer, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. In the event Morton & Eden Ltd. decides to rescind the sale under this Guarantee, it may refund to the Buyer the reasonable costs of up to two mutually approved independent expert reports, provided always that the costs of such reports have been approved in advance and in writing by Morton & Eden Ltd.

MORTON & EDEN

Important Greek and Roman Coins

London

24 October 2018



MORTON & EDEN LTD

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Date:

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Important

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the hammer price(s) mentioned below. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or reserves and in an amount up to but not exceeding the specified amount. The auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may further bid on behalf of the seller up to the amount of the reserve by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot.

I agree to be bound by Morton & Eden's Conditions of Business. If any bid is successful, I agree to pay a buyer's premium on the hammer price at the rate stated in the front of the catalogue and any VAT, or amounts in lieu of VAT, which may be due on the buyer's premium and the hammer price.

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